hy Two Opposition members were elected.— New Bedford—no choice.

Massachusetts Election-Accident. Segmentials, Tuesday, Nov. 26.
We have accounts of the election of three We have accounts of the election of three Whigs and nineteen Opposition Representatives. Last night while the Opposition were firing a salar over their victory in Springfield, a caunon was prematurely discharged and one man named femuel Perkins lost one hand and wrist and had the flesh torn off part of the leg above the knee clear to the bone. Doubtful if he lives.

Change in Postage Advocated. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.
The Republic is out with an article in favor of

reducing Postage to two cents, for all distances— the same to be pre-paid.

pemocratic Candidates for the United States Senatorship in Pennsylvania.

Henry D. Foster of Westmoreland; Jeremiah Black of Somerset; Col. Wilson McCandless of Pittsburgh.

Loss of a Steamer-Cholera at New-Orleans. The steamer "Fashion," bound from this place to St Louis, struck a log near Hurricane Island, below Shawneetown, Illinois, Ohio River, which burst a large hole in her hull, causing her to sink immediately. She is a total loss. No lives were last

Immediately
list.
The "Belle Key," just arrived from New-Orleans, with dates to 18th inst. reports Cholera on
the incresse there; and that one of the first business men in the place was attacked on the morning of the 18th, and died in three hours. The interments at the Charity Hospital show a large in-

Burglary and Attempted Incendiarism.

Utics, Tuesday, Nov. 26.
The clothing store of Messrs. Flanahan & Briggs was entered last evening through the second story window, and robbed of several hundred dollars worth of the choicest goods. Camphene, was then thrown on the floor and set on fire, but fortunately did not fire the building.

Destruction of a Saw-Mill by Fire. Halbro & Co.'s extensive mahogany saw

and veneering establishment at Cindinati, was consumed by fire on Saturday evening. The loss is about \$10,000, which is chiefly covered by in-Riot Near Pittsburgh.

A report reached here yesterday P.M. that a terrible riot had broken out among the Irish working at the Chartiers Railroad, some ten miles below this city. Report says five or six were killed and the fight was still going on. The news rapidly spread, and in a short time the Sheriff, with two military companies left for the score of district litary companies, left for the scene of disturb

Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad.

Last night the City Council voted \$100,000 in aid of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad, and it is stated the work will be commenced forthwith.

Markets.... New Orleans. Nov. 23.
Sugar has advanced $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}$

PHILADELPHIA.

Opera Troupe-Accident-Trial for Mail Robbery-Fire-Markets-Stocks, &c. Correspondence of The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 26. Marctzek's Opera Troupe open in this city on

the 5th proximo.

John Andrew Algier, aged 9 years, was run over by railroad cars at Fairmount last night, and almost instantly killed.

In the United States District Court this morn

ing, the trial of Thomas Brannan, James Bell, Thomas Veitel, John McCartney and Robert Mc-Dowell, charged with robbing the United States

Mail in this city on the 12th ultimo, was commenced and is still proceeding as I write.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock, a stable adjoining the large school house back of Frontst, below Pine, was destroyed by fire. At the time the fire was discovered the school was in session. The children were got out safely, much frightened, however.

however.

There has been but little business done to-day, owing to the inclemency of the weather. The Floura market is quiet; holders are firm; 4 874 P bill for standard and good brands, but no inquiry for export, and the only sales reported for shipment is a lot of half bils at 5 184 P pair. Rv. Floura continues very scarce; we quote at 5 75. Cons. MFax. is more inquired after, and 8 2 900 bils in lots sold at MFax. is more inquired after, and 8 2 900 bils in lots sold at

and hluts at 225c.

SALES OF STOCKS.—First Roard—55 Farmers and Mech Battk, 69; 1,000 Spring Garden 68, 54, 100; 200 do, 54; 100

Manuf and Mech Battk, 27; 100 Sch Nav 68, 68, 41; 400

Lebigh Mort 68, 91; 100 Morris Canal, 20; 2,000 Reading RR 68, 73, 2,200 Ctty 68, 38, 40; 3 Penna Bank, 118; 1,000 Wilmington RR 68, 95; 59 Union Canal, 114; Second Roard—15 Florence City Co, 73; 10 Penna Bank, 128; 18; 5,000 Lehigh 68, 90, 164; 26 Harrisburg RR, 47; 10 Penna RR, 42; 200 Mørris Canal, 20; 100 Girard Bank, 12;

Mr. Crittenden and the Boston Slave-Hunt. The following is the opinion of Mr. CRITTEN-DEN, Attorney General of the U. S. on the conduct of Mr. Devens, the Marshal of Massachusetts, in regard to the recent attempt to capture William and Ellen Crafts. It will be seen that, in the judgment of Mr. Crittenden, there is no satisfactory evidence of neglect or evasion of duty on the

part of Mr. Devens or his Deputy : OFFICE OF ATTORITY GENERAL,

Monday, Nov. 23, 1850.

To the President: As requested by you, I
bave carefully examined all the papers placed in
my hands relating to complaints made against
Charles Devens, Esq. the Marshal of the Massaclusetts District for placed weekley. chusetts District, for alleged neglect and derelic-tion of duty in failing to execute a warrant which came to his hands for the arrest of William Crafts,

a lugitive slave.

These papers consisting chiefly of the affidavits of Mr. Devens, the Marshal, his Deputy, Mr. P. Riley, James Dickson, George T. Curtis, Esq. and Willis H. Hughes, agent for the owner of the slave, with letters from Mr. Fay and Mr. Curtis, are herewith returned. Having perused them with care and certainly without any hiss or prea fugitive slave. are herewith returned. Having perused them with care, and certainly without any bias or preposession in favor of the Marshal or his Deputy, I must say that, though I can see no evidence of any particular activity and energy on their part, it seems to me there does not sufficiently appear any cause for the censure of their conduct or the removal of the Marshal from office. A more commendable activity and energy might probably have been exerted by them, but they seem to have acted, to a considerable extent, upon consultation and in concert with Mr. Hughes, the sgent for the owner of the fugitive, and, what sgirt for the owner of the fugitive, and, what might otherwise appear to be blameable in them, may have been the result of that consultation and concert. In this uncertain state of the case, the declaration made by Mr. Haghes, at the conclu-sion of the transaction, that he "had no complaints to make against them," or words to that effect, is entitled to, and has had some influence on my intermed. judgment.

it I could have discovered any satisfactory evidence of the neglect or evasion of duty by t officers, in this case, it would have been no int with my feelings than with my judy sion from the public service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, J. J. CRITTENDEN.

A CHAMPION OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS .- The A CHAMPION OF WOMAYS RIGHTS.—The count of Miss Weber, a young Belgran lady, who stands preeminent among the advocates of woman's rights. Her practice is in accordance with her rights. Her practice is in accordance with her theory, and she wears male attire and carries on a farm. She is handsome, only 24 years old, dres-ses in the Parisian fashion of black dress coat and pants, with buff vest. Her defense of the pracpants, with tice is racy. The nether garment (she says) was first worn in the bifurcated form by the women of ancient Judea. The exclusive claim which man so pertinaciously maintains to the use of this garment, is arbitrary, without a solitary argument garment, is arottery, without a softery argument to support it, not even that of prior usage. Nature never intended that the sexes should be dis-tinguished by apparel. The beard which she assigned to man is the natural token of his sex. (Miss Weber may not only take our hat, but pants also.) She claims in addition every civil, politi ecclesiastical right for woman, and it is said that her every word, look and action is characterized with the most refined womanly ASTRONOMY OF THE BIBLE:

A LECTURE. By Professor O. M. MITCHEL of Cincinnati Reported for The Tribune Prof. MITCHEL'S Lecture last night at Hope Chapel was based upon some of the points includ ed in the Lecture of Monday night at Brooklyn a sketch of which will be found in another part of this paper. But the close of last night's lecture embraced the knotty question of Joshua's command to the Sun and Moon, and various earlier portions were so different from Monday's discourse that we give our notes rather fully at the risk of some slight repetition. The Lecturer read a portion of the xxxviiith chapter of Job, a singular epitome of Astronomy which must have been entirely unknown to the science of that day. Commenting a moment upon the vast period that had elapsed from the era of the creation, the Professor read the verse referring to the inclosing and controling of the ocean. When we reflect upon the large proportion of the Earth which is covered by the ocean, and upon its vast and mighty power, how are we assurred that time may not come when it will sweep over the land and destroy all things ?-God has arranged the gravity of water and of land, and fixed their bounds, so that neither may pass them. Suppose the ocean were poured into the cavities of the planet Saturn, what a wreck there would be? "Hast thou commanded the morning since these days?" Here is an allusion to two of the most wonderful facts of astronomy, the stability of the earth's axis and the regularity of its motions. Were there any instability here, the most disordered irregularity would follow But we know that during the last 2,000 years there has not been the change of a thousandth part of a second in the length of the day. He exclained the mode of arriving at this nice precision, y mensurements of the eclipses and the motions of the Moon. And yet there is no perfect uniformity in the motions of either Earth or Moon in their orbits; although on their axes they revolve with perfect certainty. Should there be the loss of an instant in a year, in these rotations, the time would come when all motion would cease and all life become extinct. On the contrary, accellerated motion to the amount of a second per year would soon break the Universe in pieces But God has pledged this necessary perfection of ection, and the day-spring will still visit us There are other references to the stability of the day and the night, declarations of God which are inquestionable certainties. Had man been called upon to point out a figure of stability, he might have named perhaps the North Star, apparently fixed, and well known to the Old World. But we know that this Star is changing, and in 26,000 years will fulfill an entire revolution. The taking hold of light or the day-spring upon the Earth is a beautiful figure. By the power of refraction the light is bent and takes hold of us softly as it were and by slow degrees. Were softly, as it were, and by slow degrees. Were there no refraction, we should be brought from the darkness of profound night to the full blaze of the Sun in an instant—a state of things intolerthe Sun in an instant—a state of things intolerable and unendurable. There would be no twilight, no soft haze, no beautiful Aurora.—
The lecturer rend further, and explained the singular propriety of the question as to the birth-place of light. How is it that the sun flashes forever such a flood of light, clothing all the planets in glory? He spoke of the immensity of the Universe as developed by the velocity of light.

verse as developed by the velocity of light 12,000,000 miles in a minute we may be ten light. in reaching the nearest fixed star. But we should then see the same Universe, as much as one would see the same audience here, were he to change places with the person who now sits next him. Let us travel at the speed of light 5,000 him. Let us travel at the speed of light 5,000 years, and arrive at the verge of our own Universe; let us plunge through the abyss which separates ours from the next Universe; and we may go on at this rapid pace for hundreds of thousands of years, and then be no near er than when we started to the source of Light. The telescope has penetrated space until it was taken in light which must have been in motion for 30,000,000 of years at the rapid. in motion for 30,000,000 of years, at the rate of 12,000,000 miles per minute! How incomprehen 12,000,000 miles per minute! How incomprehensible, then, is this vast complication of systems—systems innumerable, filling the realms of Space on every hand until the boldest imagination shrinks exhausted from the effort to comprehend even the millions of their number. Prof. M. read further from Job: "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season; or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?" Mr. M. did not know that this passage was entirely correct, but so far as the Pleiades were mentioned, it was undoubtedly right. The telescope multiplies these seven stars to seventy times seven, revealing one of the

rising of a certain star just before the rising of the Sun. If the Pleiades opened the Spring at the time that the Book of Job was written, we know that they do not now; they did do so 3,000 years ago, and we must conclude that the book was written at least perhaps more than 3,000 years before our day. The Professor went on to explain the precession of Equinox, a motion dependent upon the shape of the Globe. Then the question asked of Job implies as much as "canst thou change the motion of the Earth in its orbit, so that the Spring time will not come in its sea-son!" Such a change would destroy all life; life depends upon a certain amount of hear, which any irregularity would increase or diminish in a fatal degree. Prof. M. next adverted to the term "Mazzaruth" as meaning the Zodiaval constellations God has so fixed the appearance of Orion that at that period the Northern Hemisphere is bound in that period the Northern Hemisphere is bound in bands of wintry ice, and no mere man dare loose the bands of Orion. Compressed within this Chapter we find a series of the most profound inquiries. I have endeavored to explain them, though I feel unable to do so. And we find other facts which clearly denote inspiration in the Biblical writers; for instance, "He hangeth the Earth upon nothing." Absolutely true; but how different from the mortal knowledge of those early days. The language of the Book of Job is just such as we might have anticipated with our present knowledge, and when we survey the wilderness of worlds by our wonderful telescope, we are utterly confounded, and led to exclaim "What is now, that Thou art mindful of him, or

to seventy times seven, revealing one of the most beautiful constellations in the Universe. The Lecturer spoke of the Egyptian mode of marking the beginning of Spring by the

of marking the beginning of Spring by the rising of a certain star just before the rising of the

ness of worlds by our wonderful telescope, we are atterly confounded, and led to exclaim "What is man that Thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that Thou regardest him? The Lecturer then referred to some of the astronomical miracles of the Old Testament, a subject which has staggered many. He was perfectly satisfied in his own mind, but might fail to satisfy others. He saw approximate a violence of the others. He saw everywhere evidence of the grand design to teach the human mind the attri-butes of God, and raise him to a hight of infinite butes of God, and raise aim to a night of maintle knowledge. A far more simple system might have been made, but it would have been so easy to comprehend as to require almost no effort at all. Suppose God had made the planets to revolve in perfectly circular orbits, any one could have com-puted their periods with the utmost ease. Go

puted their periods with the utmost case. Go further; let the planets attract their satellites, but not each other, and the whole motion of systems could be comprehended at a glance. But there is not a planet which does not move under the disturbing influence of every other; nay, every particle of matter attracts every other particle. In resolving this field, the human mind has won its mightiest triumphs. Had the foregoing simple plan been taken, no triumph of mind would have been possible. But again. Sappose there were no laws, no uniformity; God could sustain a universe without them—but where there were no laws to depend upon, there would e no means of certainty in investigation,

method of stimulating the mind to noble effort. If God, then, has made this Universe so as to educate the mind, we see that this result is the grand object of these laws. Have these laws. grand object of these laws. Have these laws ever been broken up! It is recorded that Joshua command the Sun and the Moon to stand still, and they did so. To accomplish this, the earth must have been stopped in in its axis, and the Moon in her orbit. These luminaries were the gods of the people opposed to the Israelites, and I see no reason why they might not have been stopped in their motions by the Almishty with as stopped in their motions by ease as he originated and set them in mo Prof. M. illustrated this by the power of th tion. Prof. M. illustrated this by the power of the maker of a clock to keep it moving or to suspend its action. The question is, was there more to be its action. The question is, was there more to be accomplished by this miracle than there could have been without it? He was fully ready to be-lieve in the probability, and he cared not how it

was done; whether by the sudden presence of an attracting body, or only apparently by refraction of light, or by actual arrest of the earth in its rotation upon its axis; but either case requires the direct interposition of some power above all natural laws. Prof. M. said that the motion of the earth on its axis could never have been arrested, and the stability of the Universe sustained, without a direct interposition of the power of the Creator in the suspension of the laws of gravitation and attracn. Now, in theory this was simple enough: (the lecturer) could do the same thing—but, in der to do it, he must be possessed of Almighty There was no reason in attempting count for such an occurrence by any known laws if it took place, and that it did we have the evidence of this Book, it was the work of the Almighty, done expressly to display a miracle of power to the hosts of the Israelites and their enepower to the hosts of the israelites and their enemies, and not incidentally to be noticed or over looked, as the attention of man might happen to be directed at the time. We understood the position of Prof. M. to be, distinctly, that he regarded this phenomenon as a real miracle, a positive suspension of the ordinary laws of matter by the special interposition of God. He did no speak doubtfully on the subject, nor die he press his convictions upon his hearers as infallile. He had been asked to speak upon that par cular point, and he gave such views as had been ettled in his mind as the only solution of the uestion to which he had come. The conclusion question to which he had come vere entirely his own, and to him entirely sat factory. He closed his lecture by a single allu isfactory. He closed his lecture by a single allu-sion to the going back of the shadow in the dial-of Ahazy, which he also regarded as a special work of the Almighty, one not to be accounted for by the arguments of any amount of specula-

The last Lecture upon this subject will be given on Friday evening. The audience last night was large and most deeply attentive; the enthusiasm of the Professor, who is entirely absorbed in his noble Science, carried him at times to a hight of poetic eloquence which was thrillingly beautiful.

CITY ITEMS.

THE OFFRA .- Norma and Paquita last night drew a rather more fashionable, though certainy not a 'more crowded audience than was present on Saturday evening. Parodi's Norma was the same decided success as before, without anything specially new in its features. The ballet went off better in its details, as there was some need it should. M'lle Fitz James was warmly and justly applauded. She danced with the same a complished grace and the same spirit as on Saturday. No amusement is so generally attractive as beautiful dancing, and no dancer seen here for many years is to be compared to M'lle Fitz James.

To-night Lucrezia Borgia and Paquita are given as a regular subscription performance.

CONCERTS AT TRIPLER HALL -Mr. Bochsa has taken this splendid hall for a series of Promenade Concerts on the plan of the Musard and Julien Concerts at Paris and London. The orchestra is to consist of a hundred and twenty performers, a greater force than is combined in any other band in this country, led of course by the veteran Bochsa in person. The evening of performance is to be Thursday of each week, and every third week it is proposed to vary the entertainment by giving those who wish, an opportunity to dance. programme for to morrow evening is published in our columns this morning, and combines a most taking variety of music. Certainly no man can exceed Mr. Bochsa in the designing of a programme which shall offer to every taste the best things in its own peculiar line. We have before had occasion to admire his skill in the Sunday Evening Concerts at the same Hall. To morrow evening are offered works of Rossini, Beethoven. Cherubini, Strauss, Musard and Pilodo. The price of admission to these promising entertainments is put at only half a dollar. If the execution is as thorough in its details as the plan is large in its outlines, a most brilliant success must crown the undertaking. We earnestly trust it may prove so, for an enterprise which shall increase the love of orchestral music by giving it with the utmost effect, must meet the most liberal returns. morrow night we shall look to see Tripler Hall as closely packed as it has ever been.

THE CHORUS CASE .- MARINE COURT-Before Judge Cowles-Jane Milner vs. George Loder .-To recover on assigned claims of Mrs. Teal and Mrs. Phillips, and son of latter, for services as chorus singers at the Jenny Lind Concerts, the right of which claim was denied, already referred to. Judge Cowles rendered a decision yesterday, as follows: The Court allows Mrs. Phillips's

From which deduct half the amount of cash rec'd 7 52

\$6,) the recovery not being over \$25, no costs can be allowed the plaintiff.

The fact that on the trial the distinguished vo ealist, Miss Jenny Lind, was examined as a wit ness, and inasmuch as the public mind may not be correctly informed on the subject, the court teels it a duty to this distinguished personage from a foreign land, and who occupies a high place in the estimation of the American people, to state some of the facts in relation to the process of attachment which was issued to compel her attendance as a witness.

This attachment was founded on an alleged penal contempt on the part of Miss Lind in no obeying a subpoena regularly issued from this Court, and personally served upon her. The cause was called for trial, and the plaintiff refused to proceed without the attendance of Miss Lind .-There was a delay of some two hours, and the witness not appearing, the Counsel for the plaintiff produced an affidavit showing the persona service of the subpona on the witness, and also an affidavit of the materiality of her testimony, and moved for an attachment, which the Court or dered, returnable the following day. On the return day the Counsel for Miss Lind appeared and moved that the attachment against her be dismissed, and also that she be discharged from her arrest thereon. In support of this motion several affidavits were read, which contradicted the affi-davit of personal service of the said subpensa upon which the attachment was founded. In this cour ter affidavit it appeared that Miss Lind had no knowledge of any such subpœna. The Court unhesitatingly and unconditionally granted the

Miss Lind was accordingly honorably acquitted from any intentional disrespect of the laws of this country, or of disobeying its legal process:-On the contrary, after her discharge from this unjust arrest, without subpœna, she voluntarily appeared as a witness, and with her characteristic simplicity and propriety gave her testimony.

SPECIAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Special Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of New-York, called by the Stand ing Committee of the Diocese, meets this morn ng at 10 o'clock, at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st. The object is to consider upon the adoption of the Canon of the General Convention providing for the election of a Provisional Bishop. Two or three candidates are in the field, of whom Dr. Seabury is supposed to represent the Trinity or High Church party, and Dr. Whitehouse, Rector of St. Thomas's, the modern or Low Chusch. It is probable that the proceedings will be peculiarly interesting, as a number of important questions are likely to come up-involving, among other things, the Constitutionality of holding the Convention

The Seventh Anniversary of Clinton Tent, Independent Order of Rechabites, was celebrated last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle. The house was crowded. The members of the Tent were present in full force in complete regalia. Mr. John J. Lewis, Chief Ruler, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. H. Chapin-followed by the reading of the Pledge, Temperance songs, and a portion of Scripture from the xxxvth Chapter of Jeremish

Rev. E. H. Chapin made an eloquent and effec tive address on Temperance. He said his concern was with the fact that the object of the Institution whose Anniversary had summoned the audi ence together, was the maintenance and further ance of the Cause of Temperance. He urged the vital importance of the doctrine of Total Absti. nence from all that will intoxicate, as the only safeguard against drunkenness. Many wh call themselves good Temperance men, said Mr. Chapin, argue that it is a fatal principle that use must be abrogated because of abuse. The necessaries of life, the elective franchise, religion itself, are liable to great abuses, yet their use is absolutely essential to our civilize-tence. Fire is liable to be abused by the tence. Fire is hable to be abused by diary and the careless, yet it must be used. But we contend in the case of intoxicating drinks that they are necessary, and that when they are so liable to general abuse, the only safe plan to rid ourselves of the evils they occasion is to abolish many are proposed that can result. the use of them. There is no good that can result from their use—it is but a momentary pleasure which ends in pain—a temporary excitement that ends in delirium. God has given us the power to face the evil, to overcome it. A great principle is to be observed in this Temperance struggle we must not rest satisfied with half-way meas ures, we are called upon to go to the root of the evil and exterminate it. Mr. Chapin made an eloquent appeal in behalf of young men, and argued upon the responsibility incurred by the influential classes—strongly deprecating the exam-ple and temptation to youth which results from influential classes—strongly deprecating the exam-ple and temptation to youth which results from respectable and fashionable drinking. The speech was listened to with great attention. The even-ing wound up with an exposition of the principles of the Order of Rechabites.

TO THE AUTHORS, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS OF THE UNITED STATES .- The inhabitants of the Territery of Utab, through their authorized Agent. desire to state that the position of our Territory cuts us off from the depositories of learning acces sible to others, and we can only rely upon the distant periods of arrival of our mails, to learn what is transpiring in our common country. A Library for constant reference and mental culture in the more abstract intellectual sciences is more than desirable : it is vital to our existence and prosperity. Congress, with enlightened sagacity that should always characterize the views of the true American in matters of education, has appropriated \$5,000 for the commencement of a Library for the citizens residing in the Territory of Utah, and the President of the United States has appointed the undersigned to procure it. He will remain in the City of New-York a considerable portion of the Winter for that purpose .-While thus appropriating his time, it has occurred to himself and his friends, that a most agreeable and profitable method of furthering this design would be to acquaint authors and publishers of would be to acquaint authors and publishers of books and newspapers throughout the United States, with the wants of his constituents, and to assure them of the sincere gratitude with which donations from them will be received. All such files of papers and copies of works can be for-warded by mail, addressed to Hon. George Briggs, Member of Congress, New York City.— The word Utah should be written on the outside of the envelop inclosing them, so that their des-tination may be more correctly distinguished from works intended for the Hon, member himself.— By this arrangement they will be assured of their reaching their destination, and of their appropria-tion to their avowed object. The autograph of the author or doner will increase the value of his the author or doner will increase the value of his gift, and convey to the reader of a succeeding generation a pleasing memento of the man to whom he may be indebted for his means of communicating with the mind of a preceding age. The volumes, irmly enveloped in thick wrappers, may be forwarded at your earliest convenience as above requested.

John M. Bernhiell.

STEAMERS .- The Connecticut has been with. drawn from the Hartford route, and is running on the Sound, in the place of the Knickerbocker, on the Norwick and Worcester route. The Knickerbocker will go into Dry Dock for repairs. When these are completed, she will be restored to the route, and the steamer Worcester, the present consort of the Knickerbocker, will be sold or held as a reserve boat.

The First Annual Ball of Franklin Associ, ation, in honor of Franklin Chapter No. 9, will be given to-morrow night at the Coliseum Rooms .-It is expected to be a fine affair.

PARADES.-We have found it impossible to keep the run of the various parades of Fire and Military Companies lately. We should be glad to notice all, if we had the facts at hand.

STEAMERS .- The Ohio and the Cherokee sailed esterday for Havana and Chagres. The names f their passengers will be found under the appropriste head. Hon. T. Butler King and family went in the Ohio; and Wm. Truesdall, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad, with a hundred mechan ics and laborers, went in the Cherokee

THE GILLESPIE FAMILY .- A benefit Concert, under the direction of their friends, is to be given by this musical family at the new New-York Medical College in Thirteenth st. near Fourth-av. on Thursday evening next. At a private performance, before a select and critical audience, this family, as we are assured, has evinced a high order less Gillespie performed on the piano-forte before Queer ictoria at the age of eight years, and was deemed a must al prodigy. Though still quite a young lady, her subse-ment performances at public concerts in London, hav-given her much credit. Miss Isabella Smith, though bu twelve years of age, at this concert sung the Aria "Come perme Serene," from Sonnambula with wase and grace. We presume there will be a full house.

NEW-YORK AMPHITHEATER .- At the Circus, the new Fairy Pageant of Cindecella, is gaining great popularity. It is a beautiful spectacle, all the characters being sustained by little performers less than twelve years of age. This afternoon a performance will be given for the accommodation to families, when Cinderella and other entertain nents will be presented.

Accidents.-A few days since a man named John Fridenbach, while engaged in blasting rocks on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, about a mile and a half from Tivoli, met with a serious if not fatal accident. It appears that he was drilling a rock in one section when a blast in an-other section went off before he could hear the alarm. A large piece of stone which was thrown from the blast struck him on the back and also on the right arm, producing injuries of such a nature as to render recovery doubtful.

Thomas Manix was considerably injured Monfay by being run over on Greenwich st. by a outcher's cart.

HAILROAD ACCIDENT .- The New Haven train f Monday night, when a short distance this side of Stamford, ran over a man who attempted to cross the track ahead of the locomotive. The only name we could learn for the man was Dutch John. The train was stopped, and the body put in a car and sent back to Stamford.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

The opening Lecture before the Brooklyn nstitute, will be delivered to-night by E. P. Whipple, Esq. of Boston. His subject will be The American Mind."

First -- About 6] o'clock last evening a fire

broke out in the carpenter shop of Mr. Baker in Atlantic-st. near the corner of Boerum st. The building and its contents were entirely destroyed, and two dwelling houses adjoining were considerably injured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as threats had been

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT THE TABERNACLE .- | made of burning the burning the building. A | JENNY LIND AND ITALIAN MUSIC. man was urrested on suspicion, and will be experienced this morning. Mr. Baker's shop was new one, just put in operation. He lost a considerable quantity of tools

REAL ESTATE.-We notice the following sales in New-York, of Brooklyn property:

By James Cole. lots on Throop-av. tear Madison-st. 25x100, \$105 ea. . \$315
 iots on Throop-av, near Madison-st. 25x100, \$105 ea.
 \$315

 do on Throop-av, near Madison-st. 25 1x16 s.
 105

 do on Madison-st. 25x21 s.
 25x25 d.
 25x25 d.

 2x21 74, \$75 each
 375
 36

 do on Madison-st. 100x791.
 45
 45

 do 100x8 7.
 45
 45

 do 100x8 7.
 40
 40

 do 100x8 7.
 45
 45

 do 0x42 4.
 85
 50

 do on cor Madison-st. and Yaves-av. 100x27 10.
 120

Supplex Death.-Christopher Dunn, a driver on one of the Fulton avenue line of Omn was instantly killed Monday afternoon coming down the avenue, in consequente of falling from his seat. It appears that a little boy of his acquaintance passed on horseback, and he reached over playfully to strike at him, when, losing his he fell from his box headforemost, his head striking on the pavement, thereby producing concussion of the brain, and causing instant death. Deceased resided in East Brooklyn, had been married but a short time. His wife is now lying dangerously ill with small pox.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS,

The Pavonia M. E. Church will be dedicated to-day.

On Monday evening, at about 101 o'clock as the ferry-boat Sussex was about had coose, as the ferry-boat Sussex was about hauling into her slip to lay up for the night, one of the deck hands named David Buckley, aged 20 years, went to the after end of the boat to remove the pin which fastens the rudder, when by some accident he lost his balance and fell overboard, and was drowned.

An Eventful Career.

Our obituary this week records the death of an adividual (Anna, Duchess of Palata,) the history of whose fortunes would fill no small page in romantic story. She was the daughter of John Peele, a small farmer at Corringham, near Gainsborough, who eked out a somewhat declining livelihood by dealing in horses, &c. having previously been in better circumstances. Being anonly laughter, and aware that she possessed no small share of rustic charms, our embryo Duchess, de spising the limited sphere in which she lived resolved to try her fortune elsewhere, She be came a dress maker in Gainsborough and resides subsequently in Hull, and it is suil as housemaid in a good family in London, where her attractions for her the attentions of a person of married; and she from that time occupied a post tion where her fortunes led her into contact with tion where her fortunes led her into contact with some of the highest classes. A few years afterward she astonished her former companions by appearing with her carriage and livery servants in the character of chere amic to Mr. Fauntleroy, then a flourishing banker in London. Unfortunately the riches of the banker were of a doubtful character; and some time afterward he was convicted of forgery and paid the penalty with his life. Affected by the ruin, but not participating in the crime of Fauntleroy, our heroine struggled bravely with fate, and generally maintained a fair appearance in society both in London and in Paris. She shortly reappeared in her native County as Duchess of Palata.

At this time the fortunes of her family had re-

County as Duchess of Palata.

At this time the fortunes of her family had reduced them to be the occupants of a small cottage at Morton, and age rendering her father incapable of active exertion, he filled the humble office of of active exertion, he miss the admits of active exertion, he miss the remainder of their days in comfort. Six or seven years ago she again visited her native place, a widow, his grace the Duke of Palata having paid the debt of nature. Her mother she left at Morton, paid the last duties to her father (somewhat structures) and volunteered her assistance ton, paid the last duties to her father (somewhat ostentatiously.) and volunteered her assistance to promote the advancement of her female relatives. Again, however, "a change came o'er the spirit of her dream;" and some three or four years ago the public journals announced her marriage to the son of an Irish Clergyman of good family. In this character, accompanied by her nicee as jemme de chambre, but not by her husband, she once more visited Gainsborough and the scenes of her youth; after making her mother an allowance, to be paid monthly, (to prevent some avaricious parties from delrauding her of it, as she had too much reason to suspect would be the case.) She again departed for Italy, in good health, but death, which spares neither rank nor characcase.) She again departed for Italy, in good neath, but death, which spares neither rank nor character, has closed the "last scene of all this strange eventual history." The above are but the broad outlines of her career, although it would be easy to expand them to almost any limit; as related to the writer of this notice they seemed more like the state of some at large of verifiable paractive. the tales of romance than of veritable narrative. |Stamford (Eng.) Mercury

THE RIOT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD The Riot on the PENNSULANA RAILRAND.—
The Greensburg Argus gives full particulars of
the late grand battle at "Packsaddle Valley," between the "Far Ups" and "Far Downs. It appears that the party of one side went from the
neighborhood of Greensburg, and met an equal
number of the other side from Johnstown. They
encountered in the "Packsaddle Valley," and encountered in the "Packsandie Valley, and after firing one or two rounds, with their guns and pistols, "got mixed up," as the paper states, and then used the butts of their guns. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. The Johnstown party retreated. The Argus says, "Indige Knox gave the case in charge to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the Court on Monday last, but we are not aware that anything has come to the last the art to the fart to warrant are wledge of the officers of the law to warrant ar

This is rather curious, certainly. Persons killed and wounded on both sides, and yet the officers can find nothing to warrant arrests. They should purchase better spectacles, then, for justice's sake

MUTINY AND MURDER .- On Sunday, the 26th MUTINY AND MIRDER.—On Sunday, the 20th ult a ship entered the bay with colors half mast It proved to be the Glen of New-Haven, Capt. James Small. She had been loading at Arica, and with a cargo of Peruvian bark, valued at \$450,000, had started for the United States. On the morning of Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock, Capt. Small was awakened by a noise on deck and the report of a awakened by a noise on deck and the report of a musket. As he attempted to go out, he was told by the motineers, who had already killed the second mate, and were three in number armed, to go back. They fired down the companion way; the ball passed by his head. He then stepped back, found his cutlass and went out upon deck, through the side light of the cabin, not knowing how many were engaged in the mutiny. He wounded two men with a cutlass, and the first mate who had been below when the disturbance began coming now to his assistance, he was enabled to secure them. Capt. Small then sought to make this port, which he succeeded in doing, after bled to secretarily make this port, which he succeeded in doing, after 12 days. The men are prisoners on board the Preble, and will be sent home by the United States Consul, Col. Potter, for trial. The ship will pro-Consul, Col. Potter, for trial. The ship will pro-ceed upon her voyage shortly. The mate was severely wounded in the head, and on one of his severely wounded in the head, and on one of his hands, with some weapon, seemingly a hatchet, but we understand he is doing well. The mutineers who were secured on deck are Edward E. Douglass, Thomas Benson, cook, Thomas Williams, boy. They charge one other, who was below at the time, with being confederate with them. The remainder of the crew are thought to be innecent in regard to the transaction. We learn, that in consideration of the bravery and fidelity sideration of the bravery and displayed by the captain on the occasion, the gen tiemen who had chartered the ship for the voyage tlemen who had chartered the snip for the voyage to New York, have presented him with a hand some gold watch, as a token of their appreciation of his services. The name of the second mate who was murdered was Asa A Haven.

[Valparaiso Neighbor, Oct. 9.

Commission on Claims against Mexico.—
Washington, Monday, Nov. 25, 1850.—The Board
met according to adjournment. Present all the
members. The memorial of John Patherson,
claiming for demurrage of schooner Fanny, at
Campeachy, in 1849, and for loss of a chain cable,
being taken up for consideration, together with
the proofs and documents connected therewith,
the Board ame to an opinion that the claim was
not one valid against the Republic of Mexico;
and the same was accordingly not allowed. The
memorial of Charlottee B. Hotz, administratrix of
Peter Hotz, claiming for general average on Peter Hotz, claiming for general average of schooler Arete Ellis, and for loss and damage of cargo and vessel, being taken up for considera-tion, together with the proofs and documents contion, together with the proofs and nocument nected therewith, the Board came to an opinion that the claim is not one valid against the Repub-lic of Mexico; and the same was accordingly not, allowed. The Board adjourned until 11 o'cl'-ck

NAVAL.-U. S. brig Perry, Lieut. Comp. anding A. H. Foote, from Coast of Africs, Was at St. Helena Oct. 11.

The advent of an artist so great was an event too remarkable in our musical history, to suffer us to allow her departure without anything further than our usual daily notices. Her triumph with the mass of listeners has probably been almost entire throughout the month at Tripler Hall. But the more cultivated class was somewhat disappointed at Castle Garden in what was called "passionate power," and is perhaps scarcely yet ready to acknowledge it. And it is to that feeling that we wish now especially to address ourselves, for the reason that we consider Jenny Lind to be one of the greatest of lyrical artists, which could not be, if she lacked what is most vital and profound in all dramatic representation, namely, passion. The question of voice and vocalization is here left aside. The most sceptical have probably discovered that the one is of singular purity, sweetness and strength, although not without certain shades of harshness and even hardness at times, and that the other is elaborated to a degree of perfection which is simply wonderful, and which, best of all, is entirely submitted to the conception and sentiment of the music.

The first disappointment in Jenny Lind's sing-

ing was natural, not only because she did not really sing as well as she could, owing to a nervous embarrassment, but because our critical musical audience loves one sole style of singing and knows very little of any other. Unhappily the cultivated class of amateurs among us is not so much educated in music as an art, as it is in the mere science. Hence you will observe its criticism clings to the details of singing, constantly regards the vocalization, and speaks little of the artistic result achieved by those means; in fact looks very much surprised when it hears that such a shake meant nothing-that the singing was faultless, but the artistic effect ridiculous, as if the two remarks were inconsonant. Moreover, this class of amateurs is educated in a technical Italian manner, by second rate singers or by artists past their prime and involuntarily it demanded the same style in Jenny Lind, and as Trufli surpassed Tedesco, and Steffanoni surpassed Truffi, it anticipated in Jenny Lind an apotheosis of the three, a kind of completer Tedesco or Steffanoni in the lust perfection Jenny Lind came and sang, and was utterly unlike anything else. She suggested a new standard, but nobody knowing the standard, every one retreated upon the old one, and declared that she did not sing Norma as well as Grisinay, not so well as Steffan oni. The truth was, all the time, that here was an original genius-no more to be passed upon by the old ideas than the position of Correggio was to be determined or even suspected by the Venetians. For this exclusive cultivation of a certain style

of Italian music had really enslaved us. The saloons were only echoes of the stage. What Bosio or Benedetti sang to night at Astor Place, was sung at a hundred pianos to morrow night, in as many other places-a practice, it should seem, as manifestly foolish, as if all amateurs of painting should be forever copying in little the Assumption or the Transfiguration. New-York musical taste whirled in a small vortex of operas, and fancied it was rolling in the orbit of the musical world. The result was a relish for one kind of music, rendered in one manner. Parents grew moist-eyed over Lucrezia Borgia, who thought it immoral to allow their daughters to see Don Giovanni! But further and deeper, the result was a narrowing of our musical capacity and of our view of the generosity and grandeur of musical art. Artists of pop-gun calibre excited us. We fell into raptures at shallow extrav sgance, and called it blandly and with tears, beautiful passion;" while the most thrilling and awful grandeurs of music did not smite our souls, but rolled, like the earthquake of Thrasimene, "unheededly away."

We find no fault with this fact. Although knowledge is one of the things to be predicated of a college of savans, we will not be too stringent. But, while there is no quarrel with the fact, there is great disinclination on our part to submit to a judgment based upon such opportunities and which sums itself up in saving-the profoundest music is passionate-Italian music is most passionate and Italians only can sing Italian music. Argal-Jenny Lind is a pleasant Concert singer of Swedish ballads and generally of light music, but not a great musical artist.

1. But what is passionate music ! Of course very few of the social critics, who decide ex cathedra upon passionate singing have ever proposed to themselves this question. Yet they evidently mean something and their idea, by the tone simply in pathos. "Jenny Lind doesn't move us" is one of the forms of the objection. "Truffi's Lucrezia and Lucia are full of beautiful passion" is another form of the same. And here let us remark that we are speaking now to the claims. and interests of Art and that personal prefernces are to fade from the reader's as they have faded from the critic's mind.

But Pathos, strictly speaking, is not Passion although it may be part of its expression, any more than tears are grief.

2. Besides-Italian music to which we are al. ways pointed as a test, is not to be characterised as passionate, but as pathetic. Passion does not first of all draw tears, but it shakes the soul with cold and awful thrills. It is-so far as it may be described-a state of intensity of whatever amotion, although we usually confine it to sexual love, as the profoundest of all, and that intensity is quite beyond and bone ath the feeling that can express itself in tears. Superficial sorrow weeps, but the stung soul is hushed into awful staliness. Rachel is, perhaps, the most purely passionabe of actors. But there is not so much use of the mou choir as of the vinaigrette when she is playing .-Wemen become pale and faint, but these are few parts of the stream of feeling so shallow that it can brawl. Nothing in dramatic experience is more remarkable and impressive than the awed silence of the house on Rachel's nights. So-hurrying on and only glancing at our thoughts-Beethoven is not only the most intellectual, but the most profoundly passionate of musicians. His lays of Love, joyful or sorrowful, are more melodiously melancholy than any others, and his scathing flashes of flery feeling leave all others pale and dead. Moreover, in judging Italian music, a c ful discrimination must separate the essential character of the music from the story it means to. illustrate. Italian composers are almost to a rule anhappy in the choice of themes, and for the simple reason, that the Italian imagination so far outruns its faculty. This is as true politically as artistically. What has the sentimental Domizetti to do with the terribleness of Lucrezia Borgia's figure and fame ! How can be give of the Lucia more than the sentimentality ? Or what has the egiast Bellini to do with the granizio grandeur of Norma, or the brilliant and mannered Verdi with the fateful austerity of Macbeth?

Run your eye or memory through Italian opera and so; what you bring back as its gems. You fin' " Casta Dira," " Di Pescator," " La mia Vendetta," "Infelice," and a thousand other tendernesses rather than terrors, of which we have but named specimens.

And, even where the sentiment of the Libretto expresses the profoundest emotion, you are quite sure not to find it borne out by the mu-